## University of Tripoli - Faculty of Engineering

## Electrical & Electronic Engineering Department

EE463

Final Exam-

Time: 2 hr

Spring 2019

25/9/2019

Q1) a-What is the meaning of single ended signal, differential signaland give example.

b- What is sample and what is hold and when we use them.

[6 pts]

Q2) Using Temperature sensor (RTD-PT100), in the range (30C to 90C) and using Wheatstone bridge (Vs=9V, R1=110, R2=120), and using voltage to frequency converter VFC (scale factor= 10KHz/1.12V).

- a- Calculate the sensor output range, Wheatstone bridge output range and VFC output range.
- b- Using a counter to convert to digital with sampling rate 180 sample/Sec, What is the output range of the counter, what is the value of the output of the counter if the temperature is 130C. 550°
- c- Draw Block diagram of the circuit.

[16 pts]

Q3) An accelerometer sensor sensitivity is 0.145mA/g, used for measuring pressure in the range ( $\pm 20$  g), and the value of its output @ 0 g is 5.2mA, using 190  $\Omega$ -converting to volt resistance Design signal condition circuits for bipolar (8 bit) ADC with voltage reference ±4V.

a) Calculate sensor output range (current, voltage, Binary).

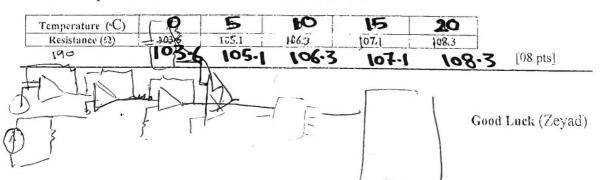
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- b) What is the digital output of ADC at the acceleration is 8 g.
- c) What is the value of acceleration when the digital output is 0DH,92H.

[15 pts] d) If the frequency of the signal is 120Hz and there is unwanted noise with frequency

15KHz, design filter that attenuate the noise to 18% of its value, calculate the effect on the sensor output range. [05 pts]

O4) Using RTD with the following table using Quadratic approximation of resistance versus temperature find the value of the RTD at 12.4°C.



Spring 2019 Oblind Eilait 4 eggs Final Exam (30° PT 100, (30° C), Wheatstone (Vs=qV, R=110-2) VFC ( 10 KHZ/1.12V) ((30×0.39) +1002 ~ (90×0.39 2) + 100) => (111.7 12 ~ 135.1) Sensor -  $R_1 R_1 = R_2 R_3 \implies 10 * 111.7 = 120 * R_3 \implies R_3 = 102.39$  $-V_{a} = 9x \frac{102.39}{102.39 + 110} = 4.339 v, V_{b,=} 9x \frac{111.7 + 120}{111.7 + 120}$  $Vb_2 = QX \frac{135.1}{135.1 + 120} = 4.766 \text{ V}$   $Vb_1 - Va = 4.766 \text{ V}$ - Wheatstone bridge OIP Range (0 ~ 0.427 V) VFC 0/P Range (0 ~ 3.8125 KMZ) Counter 0/P " ( 1/80 Sec) => (0~ 21.18 Pulse) Counter  $O/P \Rightarrow 12$  $(55\times0.39)+100 = 121.45 \Omega \implies Vb = 9x \frac{121.45}{121.45+120}$ Vb-Va = 0.188 V => 0.188 x 10KHZ = 1.678 KHZ 1.678 KHZ X 1/80 sec = 9.32 Pulse \* Vi VFC To

((-20 x 0.14) +5.2) ~ ((20 x 0.14) +5.2) => (2.4~ 8 mA) sensor (0.456 V ~ 1.52 V) Rower , [142 ~ 176) Digita  $\Delta V = \frac{8}{28} = 0.03125$ , Digital o/P = analog I/P + 4 (1000H10 ~ 10110000) 0/4 Range in binary @ Digital OSP for (8x0.14) +5,2 = 6.32 mA > 6.32 x 190 = 1,2 V (1.2+4)/0.03125 = 166 >> (10100110)2 & accelaration value if 0/P (0D, 92) analog I/P= -3.594 v, 0.5625 v (0000 1101), (10010010) in m A = out of Range, 2.9 m A (13)10 , -16,429 accelaration = Fr = 120 HZ, FN = 15 KHZ, attenuate Noise 18%.  $18\% = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{15KHZ}{Fc}\right)^2}} = 7 = 2745 HZ$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{120}{2745})^2}} = 99.9\%$  Very Good effect on The O/P = "Low Pass filter"

0.14 mA/g  $(\pm 209)$  @  $\Theta9 = 5.2 \text{ mA}$ 

R=190 D (8 bit) ADC ±4 V reference

Q13)

$$R(T) = R(T_0) \left(1 + \alpha \Delta T + \alpha_2 \Delta T^2\right)$$

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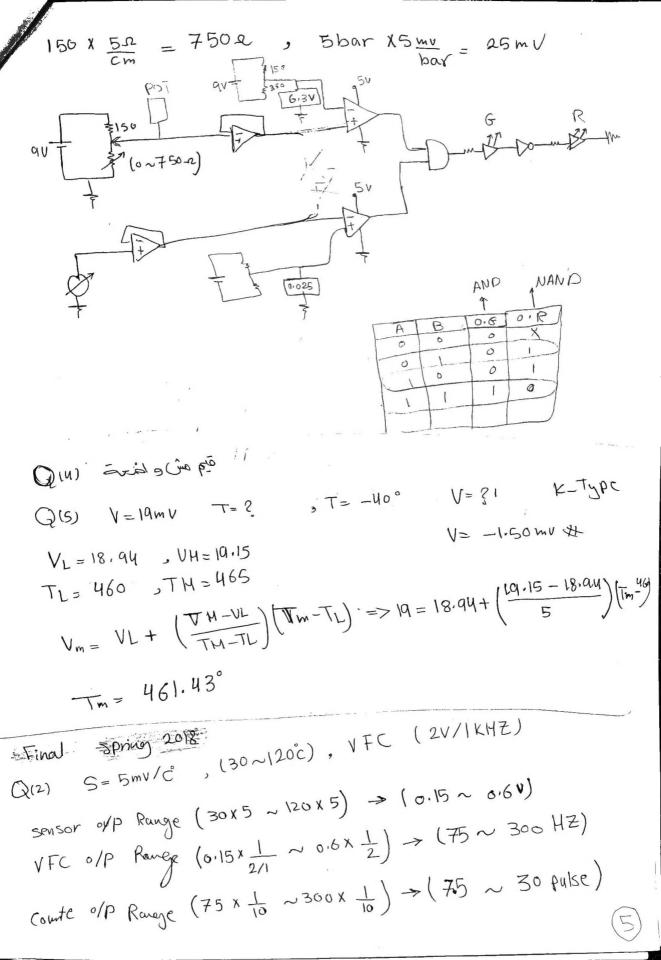
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€ 100°C  $(100 \times 0.39) + 100 = 139 = 3.69 v$ Vo = 2.94x3.69-9.29=1.5586 V# , Digital 0/P=133 9 des and server of " : " ?! (S) [ (S) (S) (S) (S) S=0.14mA/9, @0g= 7mA (±309), VFC (4V/6KMZ) (-30×0.14)+7=2.8mA, (30×0.14)+7=11.2mA, (2.8~11.2mA) R = 1800 -> (0.28 V ~ 1.12 V) 1/6 KHZ > (0.42 KHZ ~ 1.68 KHZ) T=0.2 sec -> (84~ 336 Pulse) -> (01010100, 101010000) (-0.5g) -> (-0.5 X 0.14) +7=6.93 mA X 100 & = 0.693 V -> 1.0395 KHZ x0.2 Sec = 208 Pulse > ( 1106000) OF THE Courter Courter Courter S = 5 mV/bar, 5 9/cm POT, 150 cm (2/3) (Vs = 9V , R1 = 150 2) Green L>70 Cm P< 5box

le caro ain a for

4)



$$T = 112^{\circ} C \Rightarrow 112 \times 5 \frac{mV}{C} = 6.56 \text{ V} \Rightarrow 0.56 \text{ V} \times 0.5 \frac{\text{KHZ}}{V} = 0.2 \text{ Abor}$$

$$280 \text{HZ} \times \frac{1}{10} = 28 \text{ Sample} \text{ W}$$

$$Abor$$

$$ADC (8bit, \pm 40 \text{ rel})$$

$$3ensor o/p (-20 \times 0.13) + 4 \Rightarrow (20 \times 0.13) + 4 \Rightarrow (14 \times 6.6 \text{ mA})$$

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$$3ensor o/p (-20 \times 0.13) + 4 \Rightarrow (0.21 \times 0.013) + 4 \Rightarrow (135 \times 160)$$

$$20 \times (135 \times 160) \Rightarrow (0.21 \times 0.014) \Rightarrow (135 \times 160)$$

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 $DAC = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 67 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2} = > (85)_{10} = > \text{analog I/P}(0.664)^{1/2}$ ΔV = 2/28 = 7.8125 X103, Digital 019 and 5/19

 $V_0 = \left(\frac{Rt}{R} + 1\right) V_i = \left(\frac{1.7}{1} + 1\right) \times 0.664 = 1.7928$ 

 $\Delta V = \frac{5}{2^8} = 0.0195$ , Digital  $O/P = \frac{1.7928}{0.0195} = (92)_{10}$ (01011100

$$\Delta V = \frac{5}{2^{3}} = 0.0195 , \qquad (51 \sim 125)_{10} \Rightarrow Digital \ 0/P$$

$$(00110011, 0111101)_{2}$$

$$\Delta T = -2^{\circ}C \Rightarrow (-2 \times 4) + 2.80 = 272 \text{ a}$$

$$Vb = 9 \times \frac{272}{272 + 120} = 6.24 \Rightarrow (6.24 - 5.4) = 0.844 \text{ V} + 1 = 1.844$$

$$Digital \ 0/P = (94)_{10} \Rightarrow (0101110)_{2}$$

$$Q(2) S = 0.33 \text{ mA/g} \ (\pm 209) \quad ADC \ (8bit, \mp 4)$$

$$Sensor \ 0/P \ (-20 \times 0.33) \sim (20 \times 0.33) \Rightarrow (-6.6 \sim 6.6 \text{ mA}) \quad Assume \ R = 1002$$

$$(-0.66 \sim 0.66 \text{ V}) \quad [\text{need Transmitter} \ (0.34 \sim 1.66 \text{ V})] \Rightarrow \text{nightal}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{8}{2^{8}} = 0.63125 , \quad (107 \sim 149) \Rightarrow Digital \ 0/P$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{8}{2^8} = 0.63125$$
, (107 ~ 144) ~ Digital
$$\Delta (-39) \rightarrow -3x0.33 = -0.99 \text{ mA} \times 100 = -0.099 \text{ V}$$

Digital 
$$\rightarrow (124)_{10} \rightarrow (01111100)_{2}$$
:

$$\triangle$$
 (06 H)  $\Rightarrow$  (0000 0110),  $\rightarrow$  (6), OUT OF RANGE  
Q(3) (10 bit (0~5V)) ADC, Sensor O/P (± 150mV)  
 $F_s = 15 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $V_N = 20\text{mV}$ ,  $F_N = 150 \text{ HZ}$ , attenuate (25 v.)

$$\Delta V = \frac{5}{2^{10}} = 4.88 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$25\% = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{150}{Fc}\right)^2}} \Rightarrow Fc = 38.72 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_0/V_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{15}{38.72}\right)^2}} = 0.9324 \sim 93.2\%$$
 Good

effect of After in Sensor 
$$o/P$$
 ( $-0.13 \times 0.17 \text{ V}$ )

effect of After in Sensor  $o/P$  ( $-0.13 \times 0.9324$ )  $\sim (0.17 \times 0.9324)$ 

( $-0.12 \sim 0.16 \text{ V}$ )  $\%$ 
 $V_0 = V_1 + 1 \rightarrow (0.88 \sim 1.16 \text{ V})$ 
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Assume R = 120A,  $V_S = 9V$ heater  $V_S = 9V$   $V_S = 9V$   $V_S = 9V$   $V_S = 9V$   $V_S = 9V$ 

Q(3) 
$$S-1Q$$
 Final

A (0.456 V ~ 1.52 V)

 $-4 = 0.456 \text{ M} + \text{F}$ 
 $4 = 1.62 \text{ M} + \text{F}$ 
 $8 = 1.06 \text{ M} + \text{F}$ 
 $9 = 1.06 \text{ M} + \text{F}$ 
 $1 = 1.62 \text{ M} + \text{F}$ 
 $1 = 1.62$ 

(-\$6 ·25)9